

171 linguistic identity after a residence of several hundred
186 years in Fukien from whence the majority of Taiwanese mi-
648 grated. This separate identity has extended into Taiwan-
[871] ese and Hakka settlements on Taiwan. Currently, the en-
[701] forced use of a single language, Mandarin, in the schools
and the army (both of which are compulsory for males
while schools are compulsory for females) should aid in
breaking down the communication barriers and help lead to
amalgamation between Mainlanders and Taiwanese.

The Population

000 The total population of Taiwan in 1966 was 13,383,357
(United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1968:808). There has
been a tremendous expansion in recent years. The 1940
Japanese census listed 6,077,478 which grew to 6,560,000
by 1946 at the time of the Restoration (Hsieh, 1964:206).
There was a great influx of Mainlanders following the loss
of mainland China to the communists, undoubtedly exceeding
a million people.

Taiwan's population can be divided into a number
of categories as is done regularly in the official records.
With approximate official percentages listed for 1963,
the categories are foreigners (negligible), aborigines (1),
Taiwanese (86), and Mainlanders (13) (Hsieh, 1964:206).
The Taiwanese may be further divided into Hakka, Hokkien,
and minor numbers of others.